

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF *CARDIASTETHINI* FROM
PERU (HEMIPTERA: ANTHOCORIDAE)

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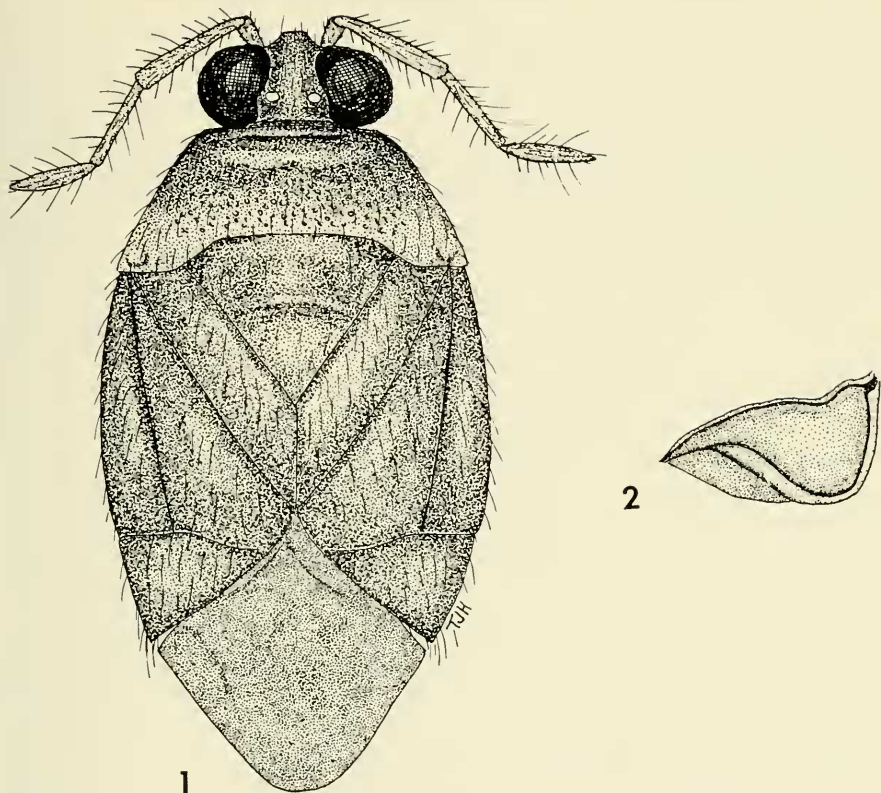
Abstract.—A new genus and species, *Dolostethus pubescens*, is described from the Pichis River region of Pasco, Peru. Its placement in the tribe *Cardiastethini* is discussed, and figures of the habitus of the adult male and the metapleural scent gland are included.

Recently, while searching for undetermined *Isometopinae* (*Miridae*) in the Cornell University collections, A. G. Wheeler, Jr. discovered an interesting and peculiar anthocorid. At first, this bug appeared to belong to the *isometopines* because of its large eyes, type of pronotum and other features. Upon closer examination, the single male specimen proved to be a new Neotropical genus and species of the tribe *Cardiastethini* in the anthocorid subfamily *Lycocorinae*.

Dolostethus Henry and Herring, new genus

Description.—Characterized by the large eyes, narrow vertex, deeply emarginate posterior margin of the pronotum, distinctive fracture between the cuneus and membrane, and the unique character of scent gland canal.

Head wider than long, eyes large, granulate, not touching anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal width of eye much greater than width of vertex; ocelli set near posterior margin of head; tylus broad, truncate; rostrum short, not reaching beyond middle of sternum; antennae simple, thickly pubescent, segment I short, visible from dorsal aspect; segment II longest, thickest, gradually enlarged to apex; segments III and IV each greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of II, their combined lengths $1.5 \times$ length of segment II, clothed with pilose setae, length of some more than $2 \times$ diameter of segments. Pronotum, width $3 \times$ length, subquadrate, collar weakly formed, anterior margin straight, lateral margins weakly rounded, distinctly carinate, posterior margin deeply sinuate, humeral angles bearing blunt nodes, calli narrow, shiny, smooth, rugose between; scutellum large, set into pronotal sinuation, basal $\frac{1}{2}$ level with pronotum, transversely impressed through middle, without circular depressions, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ level with clavus. Hemelytra opaque, punctate, thickly pubescent, radial vein clearly delimited to cuneal fracture, cuneus much broader than long, posterior fracture before membrane deeply incised, membrane very finely pubescent, margins ciliate, veins linear, indistinct. Venter dark, shining, abdomen strongly pubescent; scent gland



Figs. 1-2. *Dolostethus pubescens*. 1, Male habitus. 2, Metasternal scent gland.

canal curved forward along rim of metapleura (Fig. 2) to anterior margin; legs slender, pale, weakly spined, hind tibiae (of male, at least) distinctly bowed. Genital paramere sickle-shaped, curved to the left and dorsad around genital tergite.

Type-species.—*Dolostethus pubescens*, new species.

Discussion.—*Dolostethus* keys to *Cardiastethus* Fieber in Herring (1976) but may be separated by its broader form, proportionately larger eyes and narrow vertex (which is much narrower than diameter of an eye), the abruptly emarginate posterior margin of the pronotum and the distinctive scent gland canal. It resembles and could easily be mistaken for a member of the Isometopinae. However, the presence of a 3-segmented rostrum, a single genital paramere and the absence of closed cells on the membrane will distinguish it from that mirid subfamily.

Dolostethus pubescens Henry and Herring, new species

Fig. 1-2

Male.—Length 1.76 mm, width 1.00 mm, suboval, generally shiny, dark brown, densely clothed with erect and suberect, pale pubescence. Head: Length 0.28 mm, width across eyes 0.52 mm, ocelli 0.14 mm apart (measured from middle of each) width of vertex 0.12 mm, dorsal width of eye 0.20 mm; eyes dark brown, granulate, finely pubescent; ocelli red, set near posterior margin of head; basal carina rounded, distinct. Rostrum: Length 0.42 mm, testaceous, basal segment reddish, apex not surpassing mesocoxae or middle of sternum. Antennae: Length of segments I-IV, 0.10: 0.28: 0.18: 0.18 mm; testaceous, in part infuscated, thickly clothed with long, erect setae, III and IV only slightly thinner than I and II; IV fusiform. Pronotum: Length 0.26 mm, width at base 0.80 mm, shiny dark brown, posterior angles more testaceous; subquadrate, strongly punctate, lateral margins weakly rounded, distinctly carinate, base deeply emarginate, humeral angles bearing blunt indistinct nodes, calli smooth, slightly raised, transversely rugose between, mesoscutum not visible. Scutellum: Length 0.40 mm, width at base 0.52 mm; dark brown, shiny, basal $\frac{1}{2}$ finely punctate, anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ level with pronotum, transversely impressed through middle, impression without circular depressions often found in *cardiastethines*. Hemelytra: Dark brown, punctate, densely clothed with short, erect, pale setae, radial vein clearly delimited to cuneal fracture, cuneus much broader than long, with pronounced incision at junction with membrane; membrane brownish, paler along margins, only outer and inner veins evident. Venter: Dark brown, pleura shining, sternum and abdomen more fuscous; metapleural scent gland curved forward along outer margin to apex of metapleura (Fig. 2); abdomen clothed with pale, short to long hairs. Legs: Testaceous, sparsely pubescent, coxae distinctly reddish, hind tibiae distinctly curved on basal $\frac{1}{2}$, tibial spines weakly formed, tarsi 3-segmented. Paramere: Slender, sickle shaped.

Holotype.—♂, Azupiza [River] to Miriatiriani [River], Cam. del Pichis [Dept. of Pasco], Peru, July 9, 1920, W. T. Forbes and J. C. Bradley colls., Cornell University Expedition, Lot 607, Sublot 132 (Cornell University Type Collection).

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Literature Cited

Herring, J. L. 1976. Keys to genera of Anthocoridae of America north of Mexico with description of a new genus (Hemiptera: Heteroptera). Fla. Entomol. 59: 143-150.

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